

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:06:43 ON 24 JAN 2000

E HAMMERMAN/AU
E HAMMERMAN MARC R/AU
L1 160 S E3
L2 34 S EMBRYONIC (5A) KIDNEY (5A) TRANSPLA?
L3 0 S L1 AND L2
E ROGERS SHARON A/AU
L4 47 S E3
L5 7 S E4
L6 54 S L4 OR L5
L7 0 S L2 AND L6
L8 38415 S IGF (3A) "I"
L9 0 S L2 AND L8
L10 4 S (IGF OR GH) AND L2
L11 0 S L2 AND PROSTAGLANDIN
L12 0 S L2 AND TRANSFERRIN
L13 0 S L2 AND SELINITE
L14 86755 S VITAMIN (3A) "A"
L15 0 S L2 AND L14

=> d 110 1-4

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 92410772 MEDLINE
DN 92410772
TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of
IGF-1 in rats: an apparent specific action of the hormone.
AU Chiang M H; Nicoll C S
CS Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley
94720..
NC HD 14661 (NICHD)
SO ACTA ENDOCRINOLOGICA, (1992 Aug) 127 (2) 146-51.
Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0001-5598.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199212

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1992:605409 CAPLUS
DN 117:205409
TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of
IGF-1 in rats: an apparent specific action of the hormone
AU Chiang, Mimi H.; Nicoll, Charles S.
CS Dep. Integr. Biol., Univ. California, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA
SO Acta Endocrinol. (1992), 127(2), 146-51
CODEN: ACENA7; ISSN: 0001-5598
DT Journal
LA English

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1992:522454 BIOSIS
DN BA94:130529
TI HUMAN PLACENTAL LACTOGEN INHIBITS GROWTH WITHOUT CHANGING SERUM LEVELS OF
IGF-1 IN RATS AN APPARENT SPECIFIC ACTION OF THE HORMONE.
AU CHIANG M H; NICOLL C S

CS •DEP. INTEGRATIVE BIOL., LSA 281, UNIV. CALIF., BERKELEY, CALIF. 94720.
SO ACTA ENDOCRINOLOGICA (1992) 127 (2), 146-151.
CODEN: ACENA7. ISSN: 0001-5598.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 92279148 EMBASE

DN 1992279148

TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of
IGF-1 in rats: An apparent specific action of the hormone.

AU Chiang M.H.; Nicoll C.S.

CS Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley, CA
94720, United States

SO Acta Endocrinologica, (1992) 127/2 (146-151).
ISSN: 0001-5598 CODEN: ACENA7

CY Norway

DT Journal; Article

FS 003 Endocrinology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:06:25 ON 24 JAN 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:06:43 ON 24 JAN 2000

E HAMMERMAN/AU

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L1	160 S E3
L2	34 S EMBRYONIC (5A) KIDNEY (5A) TRANSPLA?
L3	0 S L1 AND L2
	E ROGERS SHARON A/AU
L4	47 S E3
L5	7 S E4
L6	54 S L4 OR L5
L7	0 S L2 AND L6

=> d 110 1-4 kwic

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' -
CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE

TI Human placental lactogen inhibits growth without changing serum levels of
IGF-1 in rats: an apparent specific action of the hormone.

AB . . . growth-promoting activity during the second half of gestation
and

this condition is associated with resistance to the anabolic effects of
GH. The placenta appears to be responsible for this condition but
injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not. .
. the present study the effects of human (h)PL on skeletal growth in
young female rats and on the growth of **embryonic** tissue
transplants under their **kidney** capsules were
investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine prolactin
(oPRL) were also tested to determine whether the results obtained with

hPL
were specific. Twice daily subcutaneous. . .

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

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were also tested to det. whether the results obtained with hPL were
specific. Twice daily s.c.. . . growth; lower doses of hPL (10 and

100
.mu.g/day) were also inhibitory. Although all the hormone treatments
increased total serum **IGF-1** levels in the females, none of them
had an effect when compared to saline injected control animals. Thus,

the
growth-inhibitory. . . effects of hPL treatment appear to be specific
to that hormone and they are not mediated by depression of serum
IGF-1 levels. If these effects hPL are mimicked by one or more of
the rodent PLs, then the reduced growth-promoting activity and resistance
to **GH** action that occurs in pregnant rats could be due to the
rat PLs. These results indicate that in addn. to. . .

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

TI HUMAN PLACENTAL LACTOGEN INHIBITS GROWTH WITHOUT CHANGING SERUM LEVELS OF
IGF-1 IN RATS AN APPARENT SPECIFIC ACTION OF THE HORMONE.

AB. . . growth-promoting activity during the second half of gestation and
this condition is associated with resistance to the anabolic effects of
GH. The placenta appears to be respoinsible for this condition but
injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not. .
. presence study the effects of human (h) PL on skeletal growth in young

female rats and on the growth of **embryonic tissue transplants** under these **kidney** capsules were investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine prolactin (oPRL) were also tested to determine whether the results obtained with

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were specific. Twice daily subcutaneous. . . growth; lower doses of hPL (10 and 100 .mu.g/day) were also inhibitory. Although all the hormone treatments increased total serum **IGF-1** levels in the females, none of them had a significant effect when compared to saline injected control animals. Thus, the. . . effects of hPL treatment appear to be specific to that hormone and they are not mediated by depression of serum **IGF-1** levels. If these effects of hPL are mimicked by one or more of the rodent PLs, then the reduced growth-promoting activity and resistance to **GH** action that occurs in pregnant rats could be due to the rat PLs. These results indicate that in addition to. . .

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

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AB . . . growth-promoting activity during the second half of gestation and

this condition is associated with resistance to the anabolic effects of **GH**. The placenta appears to be responsible for this condition but injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not. . . the present study the effects of human (h)PL on skeletal growth in young female rats and on the growth of **embryonic tissue transplants** under their **kidney** capsules were investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) **GH**, and ovine prolactin (oPRL) were also tested to determine whether the results obtained with

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 Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0001-5598.
 CY Denmark
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199212
 AB Previous work in our laboratory has shown that the internal environment
 of
 rats has reduced growth-promoting activity during the second half of
 gestation and this condition is associated with resistance to the
 anabolic
 effects of GH. The placenta appears to be responsible for this condition
 but injections of estradiol plus progesterone into virgin females did not
 mimic it. Accordingly, it seemed worthwhile to test the effects of a
 placental lactogen (PL) for possible growth inhibitory effects. In the
 present study the effects of human (h)PL on skeletal growth in young
 female rats and on the growth of **embryonic** tissue
transplants under their **kidney** capsules were
 investigated. Human (h) and bovine (b) GH, and ovine prolactin (oPRL)
 were
 also tested to determine whether the results obtained with hPL were
 specific. Twice daily subcutaneous injections of a high dose of hPL (10
 mg/day), but not of oPRL (5 mg/day) for 7 days inhibited both host tail
 growth and tibial epiphyseal plate width, and growth of whole 10-day
 embryo transplants. Injections of hGH at 1 mg/day for 8 days
 significantly
 increased host skeletal growth and growth of 12-day embryonic head
 transplants; at the same dose, neither bGH nor oPRL affected growth of
 the
 embryonic heads or of the host tibial epiphyseal plate width, but the bGH
 increased host tail growth. By contrast, the 1 mg/day dose of hPL
 significantly reduced the host's tibial epiphyseal plate width, tail
 growth, and transplant growth; lower doses of hPL (10 and 100
 micrograms/day) were also inhibitory. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)
 CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
 Bone Development: DE, drug effects
 Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
 Fetal Development: DE, drug effects
 *Growth: DE, drug effects
 Growth Plate: DE, drug effects
 Injections, Subcutaneous
 *Insulin-Like Growth Factor I: AN, analysis
 Placental Lactogen: AD, administration & dosage
 Placental Lactogen: ME, metabolism
 *Placental Lactogen: PD, pharmacology
 Prolactin: PD, pharmacology
 Rats
 *Somatotropin: PD, pharmacology
 RN 67763-96-6 (Insulin-Like Growth Factor I); 9002-62-4 (Prolactin);

. 9002-72-6 (Somatotropin); 9035-54-5 (Placental Lactogen)